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Will be paid to anybody who will produce the proof, whether living in Indianapolis, in Marion county, in the State of Indiana, or in any town, city, township, county or State in the United States or Territories, that General Harrison ever said that "one dollar a day was enough for any workingman."

Thousand Dollars

Will be paid to anybody, under the same conditions, who will produce the proof that General Harrison ever said of the railroad strikers, in 1877, that "if he [Harrison] was in power he would put men to work at the point of the bayonet, and if that would not do, he would shoot them down like dogs."

The money is in Fletcher's Bank.

IT is time for Republicans to go to work.

WHAT do you propose to do yourself, individually, towards carrying Indiana for Harri-

THERE ought to be a well-organized Republican club in every ward in the city. How many are there?

"CLEVELAND Republicans" were heard of with some frequency four years ago, but this year they are scarcer than hen's teeth. "Harrison Democrats" are to the fore now.

An American workingman who votes for free trade is like a man who saws off the which he sits between himself and the tree. He will know more later on.

ENGLISH sparrows are raiding the wheat shocks in some parts of the State, and farmers are after them with shotguns. Why this narrow and proscriptive policy? Let us have free trade in sparrows.

No one has yet applied for the Journal's \$1,000. There is good reason for believing, however, that the Democrats who go on repeating the dollar-a-day slander would find \$1,000 a day acceptable if they could only get it.

A RECENT article by Richard A. Proctor is headed. "Can a Man Live on Nothing?" Mr. Proctor decides in the negative. We have not read his argument, but infer that it treats of the evils of the English free trade policy as applied to the United States.

THE Hon. Henry W. Blair, Senator from the State of New Hampshire, is not a rising man-he has risen. The stock in no public man has taken so sudden a turn upward as Blair stock. Mr. Blair will have plain sailing Our voice is for Blair. hereafter.

THE New York World insists that the President "has shown great conscientiousness and courage" in the vetoes of pension bills. The country would rather a President should find some other way of showing his conscientiousness and courage than by insulting old soldiers.

HARMONY and the New York Democracy are at outs, but Hill is there with a large "H," administration can't get him off the track. It seems to be a pure case of jealousy of a more popular man on the part of the great and only Grover. He doesn't want to run behind the ticket in November.

THE Hon. William H. English, in his Saturday night speech, said: "You will observe, fellow-citizens, that I say nothing against General Harrison personally. He has some traits of character I admire. He is an earnest man, true to his convictions, not afraid to speak his opinions, and in no sense a hypo?

THE New York Evening Post is queting & Mr. Charles H. Park, "a Republican banker of Marion county," as being this year favorable to Mr. Cleveland's election. The Journal would be pleased to be informed of banker Park, of Marion county. We think we know of about all the bankers of this county, but the name of Mr. Park has thus far escaped us. Can the Post enlighten us?

AND now the Philadelphia Record thinks the labor vote of Indiana is unmistakably hostile to Harrison, because Samuel Leffingwell, of Marion county, "one of the most notable and substantial of labor agitators," is opposed to the Republican candidate and platform." The sentiment of Indianapolis Republicans in regard to the sudden eminence attained by the Hon. Mr. Leffingwell can be fully expressed by the simple remark-"Gosh!"

frightfully mutilate a woman, who had fallen | would close the iron mills, the woolen mills.

on the slippery track while he was making change, the outery against them has been so great that they will probably have to "go" from that city. Minneapolis is waging determined war against them, and complaints are frequent in other quarters. The bob-tail will probably soon be a relic of an imperfect civilization.

"You cannot sell any but the choicest cuts of beef, the superfine flour and the choicest coffee to a miner or mechanic. " " " The American laborer would do well to study the policy of the Chinaman in his policy of economy as well as of cheap labor."—INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL

"THE simple fact is, many things are made and sold now too cheap, for I hold it to be true that whenever the market price is so low that the man or the woman who makes it cannot get a fair living out of the making of it, it is too low."—BENJAMIN HARRISON.

IT IS FREE TRADE.

The House of Representatives, yesterday, by a vote of 120 to 102, adopted the clause of the Mills bill repealing the duty on wool. The Republicans voted solidly in the negative, and every Democrat in the House, except three, in the affirmative. Thus at the behest of Grover Cleveland, and under the leadership of an ex-confederate from Texas, the Democratic party has voted to strike down the woolgrowing industry in the United States. The repeal of the duty on wool is more significant for what it implies than for what it immediately involves. It means more than the destruction of the wool-growing industry. It means a decided step towards free trade. It is the inauguration of a policy whose objective point is the repeal of all protective duties, and the inevitable ruin of American manufacturing industries. It is a practical recognition of the clause in Confederate Constitution, which declared that "no duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations shall be laid to promote or foster any industry."

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN WAGES. Attention is called to the compilation of figures, in another column, showing the comparative wages paid to the various classes of workmen in England and America. As an argument in favor of a system which protects the laboring man, by giving him living wages, this table presents some convincing points. In the seventy callings mentioned there not one in which the rate of payment in America is not double that of England. In a large number it is three times as some cases is quadand in English carpenters for \$7.50 a week, cabinet-makers for \$7, farm hands for \$3, machinists for \$8.50, masons for \$8, printers for 20 cents per 1,000 ems, and so on down the list. When such figures as these are presented to the free-trade theorists, who are attempting to graft the English system on the United States, thereby reduce the of American workmen to a level with those of foreign paupers, any objections that naturally arise are brushed airily out of the way with the assertion that the cost of living is lowered in even a greater proportion, and that, really, the workmen under a free-trade regime, with \$6 a week, is better off than under a protective tariff with \$12 or \$18. Unfortunately for this statement, facts are against it. The same official sources which give the price of labor also show that the cost of living in the United States is but 17 per cent. higher than in England. A reduction of 17 per cent. in the cost of living might, under some circumstances, be very gratifying to the laboring classes of this or any country, but when it is accompanied by a reduction of wages varying from 50 to 75 per cent, the merits of the plan are less distinctly visible. It is such reduction as this which the Democratic party is trying to force upon the United States by its advocacy of free trade. But the workingmen, there is reason to believe, are too wide awake to their own interests to assist in such consummation. fond Democratic hope, that the laboring classes will come up cheerfully and help to precipitate their own ruin, is likely to meet a crushing blow in November.

"HE [the American laborer] calls constantly for higher wages, and does not see that his high wages increase the cost of everything, lifting everybody higher and higher above ground, to fall further at the crash by and by."-INDIAN-APOLIS SENTINEL.

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SAW-MAKERS.

The Sentinel boasts that a large number of

saw-makers were in the Democratic procession Saturday night. Just how many there were we do not know, and the statements of the Sentinel on the subject are not evidence; but we do know that every saw-maker in this city. or in the United States, who votes for Cleveland and free trade votes to cripple or close the factory in which he works and to cut off his bread and butter. The manufacture of saws is a protected industry, and could not be carried on in this country without protection. Under the present tariff the quality of American steel has steadily improved, the manufacture of saws has increased, and the price has been greatly reduced. But the conditions of the industry are such that it still requires protection against cheap European labor. The wages paid to saw-makers in this country, as to all other skilled labor, are much higher than in England or Europe, and their condition is, of course, incomparably better in every respect. There are plenty of foreign saw-makers in this city who can testify to this fact, and who were induced to come to the United States for these very reasons. What else induced them to come here but to better their condition, and why else do they encourage their relatives and friends to come? The protective tariff is their best friend. It has built up the industry that gives them employment, as it has scores of other industries, and enabled employers to pay them es far higher than the same class of workmen earn in any other country. Free trade would close every saw factory in the United States and throw every workman out of employment. What would they do under WAR is being made on bob-tail street cars | such a state of things? It would no all along the line. Since a New York driver | be easy to obtain other employment, for last week allowed his car to run over and | the same policy that closed the saw factories

etc., and there would be hundreds of thonsands of unemployed men seeking work at any price. Some of these would fare better than others; but skilled laborers who have spent their lives in one line of work, and perhaps in one particular feature of that line, would fare worst of all. The saw-maker or the skilled laborer in any factory who votes for free trade is the enemy of his employer, of himself, of his family and of all other American workmen.

"THE idea of anything cheap is repudiated by your American laborer. He looks at the style and luxury of the rich and works himself into a fury to live the same way. * * * The American laborer would do well to study the policy of the Chinaman in his policy of economy, as well as of cheap labor."-INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL.

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A CASE IN POINT.

The facts in regard to the Encaustic Tile

Works, of this city, illustrates the dangers of free trade and the absolute lack of principle that characterizes the conduct of the men who are now tinkering with the tariff. The tile works are one of the most valued industries in the city. It is one of the largest es tablishments of the kind in the United States, of which there are very few, and its products are in wide demand. It is owned by Messrs. Landers and Cooper, prominent Democrats. The tile business in this country has grown up under a protective tariff, and could not exist without it. The present duty on encaustic tiles is 30 per cent. ad valorem, and on paving and floor tiles, 20 per cent. When the Mills bill was first framed it proposed a very large reduction in the duty on tiles, this being in accordance with the principle of the bill, which was a blow at nearly all the North ern manufacturing industries, while still leaving an enormous protective duty on the rice and sugar produced in the South. proposed reduction of tiles would have ruined the business, and caused the immediate suspension of the works in this city. As a matter of course, Messrs, Landers and Cooper protested against this. They are Democrats, and in favor of free trade, but not in tiles. They are willing to have the duty on wool repealed, and the wool-growing, and woolen manufactures, and other industries destroyed, but not the duty on tiles. If they were engaged in woolen manufacturing, the shoe would be on the other foot; but we take things as they are. They were alarmed at the proposition to repeal the duty on tiles, just as Mr. Aquilla Jones was, a few years ago, at the proposed reduction in the duty on iron. At that time Mr. Jones was interested in the rolling-mill in this city, and employed a great many workmen, while now he is postmaster, and does not care whether duties are reduced or not as long as he is protected in his office, and permitted to discharge faithful and efficient men to make room for ward-heelers. makes a great difference to your free-trader whose ox is gored. The owners tile-works, finding that Mills bill was likely to ruin their business, took instant measures to protect themselves, and wrote to Congressman Bynum, urging him for God's sake to head off that Texas steer and prevent him from ruining their business. Perhaps this was not the exact language of their letter, but it was the substance. Unfortunately for them and for other American industries, Mr. Bynum is a free trader, and stands in with Cleveland, Carlisle and Mills; so, instead of yielding at once to their appeal for aid, he informed them that as a Democratic statesman of the freetrade school he was in favor of the proposed reduction, if not the entire repeal, of the duty on tiles. Instead of helping to head off the Texas steer, his sympathies were with the steer. Then there followed a very vigorous correspondence between the proprietors of the tile works and the Congressman, in which the latter was given to understand that if he permitted any material reduction to be made in the duty on tiles, it would be made mighty hot for him in this district. He could do as he pleased in regard to other industries, but if he expected to run for Congress again in this district, he must see that the duty on tiles was not repealed. The result was that Mr. Bynum yielded, and the proposed reduction was not made. The Mills bill leaves the duty on paving tiles, the principal product of the Indianapolis works, at 20 per cent. ad valorem, just as it is at present, and reduces the duty on encaustic tiles 5 per cent, leaving them still well protected. The incident shows the utter recklessness of the free-traders in slashing around among American industries. and the utter lack of principle that characterizes their conduct. "THE Chinaman's policy is to live on next to

nothing. He outflanks the American by cheap * * * The American laborer would do well to study the policy of the Chinaman in his policy of economy, as well as of cheap labor."
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DEMOCRATIC DISASTERS. Democratic national administrations have always been associated with commercial disasters. Andrew Jackson broke up thousands of enterprises and bankrupted still more men by his veto of the charter of the National Bank. Van Buren's election was followed by the commercial disasters of 1837. Walker's low-tariff bill increased importations and flooded the country with foreign goods, resulting finally in the paralysis of business and the bank panies of 1857. Buchanan's administration resulted in the complete stagnation of business, and by his cowardice precipitated the war of 1861-5, with all the terrible consequences that followed. Cleveland's administration has reduced the values of all the railroads in the United States from 20 to 50 per cent., not excepting the Balti-& Ohio, which never before its dividends. Its depreciation is a serious embarrassment to the Johns Hopkins University and hospital, and the many private holders of its stock all over the country, and a direct loss of \$250,000 per annum to the tax-payers of Baltimore city, who are obliged to make up the deficiency by

an increased assessment. The re-election of Cleveland would further depreciate stocks and properties of every name and nature, and another financial panic would be the certain re-

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On the night of June 26 Mr. David Nation a worthy citizen and prominent Republican of Richmond, Tex., was attacked and badly beaten by a gang of young ruffians belonging to a Democratic organization called the "Rosebud Club." This is a sort of a local ku-klux organization, whose mission seems to be t enforce Democratic discipline and prevent the growth of Republicanism. The attack on Mr. Nation was undoubtedly due to politics, though an attempt has been made to give it another coloring. The "Rosebuds" are extending their organization in Texas, and threaten that if Cleveland is re-elected they will make it too hot for Republicans. In this connection we may say that a gentleman of Topeka, Kan., engaged in the real estate business, says in a private letter: "In the event Cleveland is re-elected I am satisfied that not less than 500,000 colored people will pour into the Western States within the next four years. Leading colored men write me that their people will come into the Western States by the tens of thousands if Cleveland is re-elected, even if they have to come in utter destitution."

THE Chicago papers of both political pargle growing out of recent reductions in subscription price. "Brass-mouthed prints," a term applied by the Tribune to its loathsome contemporaries, is one of the happiest appellations brought out by the quarrel, in that it fittingly describes the entire Chicago press. The wrangle is not interesting to the outside world, but perhaps there would be no objections from any quarter if all the papers engaged in it would continue to be absorbed in themselves, and to refain from meddling with politics-a science of which they know little -until the time is past for any danger to result from their well-meant, but clumsy and perilous championship.

THE political club formed by upper-ten Democratic ladies of Milwaukee has for its object, it turns out, "the study of the important political questions of the day, to the end of a comprehensive and intelligent understanding of the same," and "the ultimate refinement of the political world." As charity begins at home, it may be supposed that the educating and refining process will be applied at once to the Democratic party. A great missionary field exists there, but it can hardly be called a promising one. The Milwautree ladies will soon find, it is to be feared, that they have detached more than they can conveniently masticate.

THE parties who are talking of starting a Portland-cement manufactory in this State should take notice that the Mills bill reduces the tariff duty on the article one-half. The present duty on imported cement is 20 per cent, ad valorem, and the Mills bill makes it 10 per cent. The Journal is not sufficiently informed as to the details of the business to know whether the proposed new industry could be carried on under the lower rate of duty on the foreign article, but the proposed reduction is an element in the case that should not be overlooked.

A good deal of feeling has been aroused among old soldiers in Wheeling, Va., and vicinity over the appearance of Democratic campaign badges made in close imitation of the G. A. R. badge. Several posts have adopted resolutions requesting dealers not to sell them, and other posts will take action in the matter. It is a mighty cheap imitation of a Union veteran which the average Democrat will make behind a bogus badge, but genuine soldiers are so scarce in that party that perhaps it ought to be excused for getting up a counterfeit. THE appearance of the Democratic trans-

parencies on Saturday night suggests that the artists who painted them had been in attendance at the recent spelling-reform convention. It is hardly credible that a Democrat who knows how to read should not remember the customary orthography of his candidate's name, and it must, therefore, be supposed that "Clevland," "Cleaveland," "Clevelend," and the rest must have been scientific efforts at "reform," The variations doubtless grew out of the conviction that reform ought to be attached to him in some

BEFORE the campaign goes any further the Boston Herald wants to be told how to pronounce Senator Quay's name. In maritime vernacular the word quay is called "key," which is probably what the Herald is thinking of. Senator Quay undoubtedly holds the key to the situation and will strike the keynote, but his name very appropriately rhymes with "flay." When he gets fairly down to business, and begins to flay Democrats and lay them out, the manner in which his name is pronounced will interest them no more.

THE last charge brought against General Harrison is a corker. It is that he was the proprietor of Harrison's Bank, by the failure of which a large number of depositors were deprived of their money. There was a Cleveland mugwump named Harrison, who got into trouble over a little matter of forgery, or something similar. It will not be long until General Harrison will be connected with that. This is "a clean campaign."

WE copy from the Rushville (Ind.) Jacksonian the following pleasant paragraph, illustrating the amenities of politics. It will be taken as complimentary by the large number of honorable Democrats who have called upon Gen. Harrison, to pay him their compliments and respects as a worthy and distinguished fellow-cit-

"The gawkish crowds that new visit the home of General Harrison, estensibly to congratulate

him, but really to get into his house to see what s in it, and to be recognized by him and Mrs. Harrison, are worthy of only scorn and contempt by sensible people. The trash of almost every class of citizens in Indianapolis and surrounding cities and towns have visited him since his nomination, tramped like cattle through his house, just to gratify idle curiosity, which, of course, the General could not deny them under the circumstances. If Mr. Harrison had not been a candidate for President they would not dare to set their feet within his door-yard. But since he can't now say "no," these low-bred creatures have no regard for his wishes. No sooner is the gate left open than the hog rushes into your garden, and only clubs and stones will induce it to leave; so with most of the crowds that are now 'paying their respects to General Harrison and wife.' No wonder the General talks of going to a more healthy place during the warm weather. He ought to and frigid heretofore, this boorish tribe would have felt less desire to enter his sacred inclos-

ure and bother him now.' CONNECTICUT can boast of a unique and enduring monument to "Old Tippecanoe." In a pleasant rural district about ten miles from the city of Hartford, is what is known as Talcott Mountain. On the summit and closely overhanging the old Albany and Hartford turnpike. is an immense rock which, during the stirring campaign of 1840, was named by some local genius and admirer of "Old Tippecanoe," "Harri son's Rock." To-day the name, deeply cut in the almost straight face of the rock, though gray and moss grown after the lapse of almost fifty years, is still visible.

Ir may be worth while to say that the Evansville Bulletin, a paper quite largely copied by the Democratic press just at present, because it supports Mr. Cleveland, is of the variety known to the profession as "gutter snipes." It is a lit tle advertising sheet of no special pretensions, and was never heard of before.

THE Woman's Protective Association, of Chicago, came to the relief of Mrs. Meckie Rawson, the woman who shot her husband's lawyer in court, and signed her bail bond. The exigencies of legal life in that city seem now to demand the immediate formation of a lawyers' protective association.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Does the American flag consist of thirteen stars and thirteen stripes at the present time, o thirteen stripes and one star for each State? POSTMASTER.

MOHAWK, Hancock county, Ind. Thirteen stripes, and one star for each State-

ow thirty eight. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Please inform me where R. W. Thompson's History of the Tariff can be procured, and what the price of the work is. W. H. WARNER.

CROTHERSVILLE, Ind., July 14, '88. R. S. Peale & Co., Chicago, are the publishers They can give you all information.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Did Bob Lincoln, when he was in the Cabinet, ever return any confederate flags? A READER.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 16. He did not. Mr. Lincoln said he never heard of such a proposition while he was at the head

POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

of the War Department.

A TIPPECANOE club with six members has been tarted at South Bend. Ind. Or the twenty knitting-mill owners at Am-

sterdam, N. Y., only one is for Cleveland. THE free-traders in New York have raised a large amount of money to invest in free-trade

son and Morton, is soon to be formed at Pough-According to the Chicago Tribune, the platform of ex-Governor St. John is "free whisky

ACLUB of Democrats, who will support Harri-

and free trade." THE soldier who will not vote for Harrison has done most of his soldiering since the war ended. - Omaha Republican.

ALL Democrats are not free traders, but all free traders, whatever party badges they wear, work and pray for Democratic success.—Chicago Inter Ocean. THE new candidate for Governor of Florida.

Francis P. Fleming, boasts kinship with Hernando Cortez, George Washington, Mme, Neckar Ir may not be inappropriate to remark right

here that this is glorious growing weather, not only for corn, but for General Harrison's prospects. - Kansas City Journal. C. C. SHAYNE, the celebrated New York furrier, and a Democrat all his life, is in Ohio mak-

ing Republican speeches. He addressed a large audience at Pomeroy, July 14. REV. E. D. CURTIS, of Indianapolis, writes to the Congregationalist a very interesting account of the religious faith and church activities of

the Republican candidate for President. MR. P. J. RILEY, a prominent and influential member of the Democratic city committee of Malden, Masa, has announced that he will not support the Democratic ticket. He objects to

WHEREVER Matthew Stanley Quay is there is the headquarters of the National Republican committee. Excuse us for mentioning it again. but this is a Republican year.—Philadelphia

This much can be said in favor of A. J Streeter, the Union Labor candidate for President: Although he uses a great many mules in his business he buys them in St. Louis and not in Indiana. - Chicago News. STEPHEN W. BARKER, of Troy, N. Y., a part

owner of the Troy Press, of which Hon. Edward Murphy, chairman of the Democratic State committee, is also a stockholder, has de-clared for Harrison and Morton. THE national Republican committee announces that Congressman Guenther, of Wis-

consin, will take the stump this fall in the interests of Harrison and Morton along with James G. Blaine, Governor Foraker and others. THE political campaign is getting on at a great rate. The Hon. W. H. English, the Hon. Isaac Gray, and the Hon. Joseph E. McDonald spoke from the same platform last Saturday in Indian-

apolis, and on the same day seven gas tanks exploded in Kentucky.-Chicago News. MR. QUAY is a short, stout, haudsome man. His face is not pretty, but its every outline in dicates strength of character. The Republican politicians are unanimous in declaring that he is one of the coming national leaders of the party.

-New York Commercial Advertiser (Dem.) THIRD-PARTY Prohibitionists, who have no patience with high license, will be surprised. and, possibly, not well pleased, to learn that in Philadelphia, under the new law, the Fourth of July arrests this year were only sixty, against 200 last year, when all the dramshops were in

THE old soldiers of the country, with their uncles and sons and nephews, will hardly vote to make Vice-president this year the man who wrote the plank in the Democratic platform of 864 pronouncing the war a failure and demanding an immediate cessation of hostilities. -Washington (D. C.) Gazette.

AFTER tracing the genealogy of General Harrison far back into the dry and dusty ages, the Atlanta Constitution steps down into the nineteenth century and gravely announces that "he will have to stand on his merits and run on his record, whereupon the Grand Rapids Eagle remarks that that is just what he is doing, and that is why he is making such good time.

My boy, don't vote for a man simply because he is set down in the middle line of the posters as "Honest Old" somebody, says Bob Burdette. If he is really and truly honest, he won't have to pay a bill poster to make it known. Remember what happened to "Honest Old Dick Tate." the State treasurer, whose only campaign thunder was his title. It is well enough to make a candidate stand on the scale now and then get himself weighed.

THE Albany Express, referring to the recent convention at Saratoga, has this to say of ex-Senator Warner Miller, who is to be the Republican candidate for Governor in New York this

"His presence in the convention was one unbroken series of receptions and congratulation, and wherever he appeared crowds gathered around him to cheer and shake his hand. Mr. Miller has always been popular with the Republican party in this State; but latterly there has grown towards him a feeling of affectionate respect and admiration which his manly conduct, wise counsels and sturdy Republicanism have compalled from men who used to be opposed to the

scendency of his influence in the party. There is a universal recognition of the fact that he is the strong-est candidate whom the Republican party can possibly find for the governorship."

THEN obser for Harrison, cheer boys, And cheer for Morren tor; Down with the blood red handana. Up with the red, whi e and blue. Let the old flag wave for protection. Still wave o'er i'e 'end of the free-The Republican standard of justice.

The emblem of liberty.

-Buffalo Express.

THE DRIFT OF THINGS.

New York and Brooklyn Republican clubs are lready making arrangements for the reception of Blaine. The Plumed Knight's welcome home promises to be one of the biggest political events the country has ever seen. The movement among the Irish in the two cities is especially

A Leavenworth special to the Kansas City Journal says: "The free-trade arguments of the Democratic party are daily augmenting the Republican ranks. The Democrats here are singing very low, and already admit that they have given up all hopes as to Indiana, Connectiont and the Pacific coast."

Ex-Congressmen Joseph M. Warren, of Troy, N. Y., has come out for the Republican ticket. He savs:

Our institutions would go down without protection. Mr. Harrison represents protection; Mr. Cleveland certainly is in favor of free trade, and has sommitted himself to that doctrine-a doctrine which

I. B. Washburn, treasurer of Jasper county, Indiana, writing about the Republican prospects in that county, says: "All Republicans here are enthusiastically for Harrison and Morton. They will roll up an increased majority for both the national and State tickets in November. They are for American interests and Americans, both native and naturalized."

They don't do anything in a half-way style in Kansas City. A Tippecanoe Club has been formed, and a lot will be secured in a prominent place and the log cabin with all its adjuncts put into position at once. It will be large enough for the club to entertain its visitors in. Two of the members are former Indiantans, T. Morgan, of Greensburg, and J. Rogers, of Bloomington.

Dr. C. A. Logan, of Chicago, brother of the ate General John A. Logan, and minister to Chili under President Arthur's administration, says that New York will undoubtedly give Gen. Harrison a good majority. He thinks the outlook all over the country is splendid for the Republican party; that protection to American industries will be the Republican battle-cry, and will unquestionably win.

The editor of the New Orleans Pelican at tended the late Chicago convention. In the first issue of his paper after arriving home, he announced in a double leaded editorial that he has \$600 of savings to bet on the result of the convertion's work, and if any "Democrat is so fool-hardy as to think Cleveland is going 'to get there,' and has the above amount of filthy lucre, he is invited to call at the Pelican office at

Mr. A. A. Webster returned on Thursday from a visit of several weeks at his old home in western New York. He reports a great deal of enthusiasm for the Republican national ticket in that section. A big blast factory at Charlotte, Monroe county, owned and operated by Democrats, run up a Harrison flag a few days ago, the proprietor not being able to stand upon the Democratic free-trade platform .- South Bend

Tennessee is a State where the Democratic majority has been growing steadily smaller, so that Republicans there will not be greatly downeast by Judge Reid's defection. In 1876 it threw 89,566 votes for Hayes and 133,166 for Tilden; in 1880, 107,677 for Garfield and 128,191 for Hancock; in 1884, 124,078 for Blaine and 133,-258 for Cleveland, 92 more than it gave Tilden, whereas Blaine got 34,512 more than Hayes.

-Boston Transcript. Ex-Congressman Brady, of Virginia, says: I have no doubt, if the issue is fairly laid between protection and free trade, that Virginia will go for protection. Democrats are becoming alarmed at the strong feeling which exists in favor of maintaining the tariff, and are dodging the issue. They see plainly that if the fight is made on that line ignom feat awaits them. The Democratic organs are enleavoring to make the fight on old sectional issues. but I am glad to say that this feeling is rapidly disappearing in Virginia, although I believe it is still strong in the South. I have no doubt that the Republicans

will be united on the electoral ticket.

Mayor Roche, of Chicago, said to a New York pterviewer last week: "We were in favor of Judge Gresham because we thought he would make a stronger candidate than any in the race. The majority of the convention thought other wise and we gracefully acquiesced. Our support of Judge Gresham had no politics in it. 1. tricks, no simulation-our only desire being to support him in a straightforward way. I never knew less disappointment after a convention and as far as the Republicans of Chicago are concerned, they are solid for Harrison. Illinois is a Republican State, and can be counted on for a large majority."

The editors of the Methodist weeklies are calling upon the editor of the Texas Christian Advocate to explain, and the religious press of the South to rebuke, the statement made recently by the Texas Christian Advocate, that the "negro will never rule the South again, ballot or no ballot, count or no count. Put that in your pipe and smoke it." The Western Christian Advocate pronounces it "pretty serious language for a republic," and the Northwestern Christian Advocate says it "is a specimen of the rankest political writing we have seen for a long time. That a Methodist paper should make a threat like the above is scandalous."

Hon. H. Clay Conde, a leading Democratic attorney of St. Louis, writes to a friend in the

I have left the Democratic party because it left nearly every principle it ever had. There is, under Cleveland, no Democracy left in it. He is in every sense of the word an autocrat, and I learned when I was a boy that the meanest of all kinds of government was an autocracy. I shall vote for Harrison and Morton, and do my level best to see them elected, and have written the General that if they need any belp in Indiana I will take the stump and help organize in your State for the battle in November. I do not see how any ex-soldier with any self-respect left can vote the pair of copperheads nominated by the Demo-Democrats. I believe that Harrison and Morton will be elected and that free trade and Cleveland will both be rebuked. I expect to spend much of my time in New York and Indiana trying to bring about that result.

Hon. E. W. Keyes, of Wisconsin, who has the local cognomen of "Boss" Keyes, has this to say of General Harrison's nomination in a letter to

a friend in Indianapolis: I have to admit to you that the recent Republican convention in Chicago builded much better than I expected. It seems to me that the ticket nominated there, headed by your own distinguished fellow-citi-zen, while admitted to be the best, is proving to be one of the strongest that could have been nominated General Harrison is rapidly rising in public estima-tion, although he has always stood high. The speeches which he has been required to make since his candidacy began are very extraordinary indeed, and are models of propriety in every sense of the word, clearly stamping him as an orator as well as a states. man. He is safe, conservative, patriotic and thosoughly American, and those elements in the candi-date are demanded by the people of this country. Is seems to me that he is certain to be elected: I cannot figure out any other result. I have too much confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of the ma-jority of the people to contemplate any other result-

A Californian on Indiana Colonel Charles F. Crocker, a delegate to the Chicago convention, was interviewed by a reporter of the San Francisco Chronicle, on his return home, about the situation in Indiana.

He said: I have always thought and said that the Californians were the most enthusiastic, when their interest was aroused, of all communities in the country, but I must say that I never before saw such enthusiasm or such a demonstration as I saw at Indianapolis on the night after the convention. It was tremendous, and it was not confined to the Republicans, either. Harrison is intensely popular in Indiana, and I don't believe that the Democrats have a fighting chance for the State. I met him, and he made a very favorable impression on me. He is a man of brains, a thorough gentleman, pleasing in his address, and his life and character offer no mark for mud-alinging. Every place I have been I have found his nomination received with great favor, and I have never met a Domocrat who has asserted that he would lose the race

through any personal faults or characteristics. Mr. Crocker thought that Harrison's nomination made a contest of issues, and upon that line he is confident of Republican success. In regard